

*Phlyctenodes ophionalis*, Wlk. xvii. 316.

Nassau (*Bonhote*), 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

*Phlyctenodes similalis*, Guen. Delt. & Pyr. p. 405.

Nassau (*Bonhote*), 2 ♀.

*Phlyctenodes oblitalis*, Wlk. xxxiv. 1892.

Nassau (*Bonhote*), 1 ♀.

*Pyrausta mopsalis*, Wlk. xviii. 594.

Nassau (*Bonhote*), 3 ♂, 1 ♀.

XXXII.—*On some Deep-sea Fishes collected by Mr. F. W. Townsend in the Sea of Oman.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

[Plate VI.]

THE fishes listed in this paper were obtained by Mr. F. W. Townsend by means of a fish-trap whilst engaged in cable-work in the Sea of Oman between the 21st and 29th October last, and presented by him to the British Museum. The collection, small as it is, is a valuable one, as extending our knowledge of the distribution of the deep-sea fishes of the Arabian Sea and as containing examples of an undescribed form which requires the establishment of a new genus.

1. *Scopelus pyrsobolus*, Alcock.

A single specimen.

Lat. 24° 49' N., long. 56° 56' E., 225 fathoms.

2. *Harpodon squamosus*, Alcock.

Several specimens.

Lat. 25° 24' N., long. 57° 27' E., 230–243 fathoms.

3. *Uroconger lepturus*, Richards.

Several specimens.

Lat. 23° 56' N., long. 58° 5' E., 142 fathoms.

Lat. 24° 5' N., long. 57° 35' E., 205 fathoms.

Lat. 24° 21' N., long. 57° 5' E., 170 fathoms.

4. *Epinephelus præopercularis*, Blgr.

A single specimen.

Lat. 24° 21' N., long. 57° 5' E., 176 fathoms.

## PARASCOLOPSIS, gen. nov.

Agrees in every respect with *Scolopsis*, Cuv., but for the total absence of a suborbital spine. *Scolopsis inermis*, Schleg., in which the said spine is feeble, is a link between the two genera.

5. *Parascolopsis Townsendi*, sp. n. (Pl. VI.)

Depth of body equal to length of head,  $2\frac{3}{5}$  to  $2\frac{3}{4}$  times in total length. Snout very short, shorter than the eye, the diameter of which is 3 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  times in length of head; interorbital region flat, equal to the diameter of the eye; nasal openings large, separated by a dermal flap; mouth with bands of small conical teeth, outer largest; maxillary extending to below anterior third of eye; suborbital and præopercular borders finely denticulated; a single well-developed opercular spine; head entirely covered with strongly ctenoid scales. Gill-rakers very short, tubercular, 6 or 7 on lower part of anterior arch. Branchiostegal rays 5. Dorsal X 8-9; spines strong, middle longest,  $\frac{2}{3}$  or nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  length of head, as long as longest soft rays. Anal III 7; spines strong, second and third equal and nearly  $\frac{1}{3}$  length of head. Pectoral acutely pointed,  $\frac{3}{4}$  or  $\frac{4}{5}$  length of head. Ventrals extending to vent. Caudal deeply notched. Caudal peduncle nearly twice as long as deep. Scales strongly ctenoid, 45-48  $\frac{4-5}{14}$ ; lat. l. 37-42. Uniform reddish, with a more or less distinct silvery lateral stripe.

Several specimens, measuring from 110 to 160 millim., were obtained at three different points:—

Lat.  $24^{\circ} 5' N.$ , long.  $57^{\circ} 35' E.$ , 205 fathoms.

Lat.  $25^{\circ} 22' N.$ , long.  $57^{\circ} 47' E.$ , 225 fathoms.

Lat.  $25^{\circ} 31' N.$ , long.  $57^{\circ} 14' E.$ , 198 fathoms.

6. *Tetraroge Guentheri*, Blgr.

Two specimens.

Lat.  $23^{\circ} 56' N.$ , long.  $58^{\circ} 5' E.$ , 142 fathoms.

This species was described from a single specimen obtained at Muscat by Surgeon-Lieut.-Col. A. S. G. Jayakar. The present specimens differ from the type only in having 12 soft rays to the dorsal instead of 11.

7. *Physiculus argyropastus*, Alcock.

Several specimens.

Lat.  $24^{\circ} 5' N.$ , long.  $57^{\circ} 35' E.$ , 205 fathoms.

Lat.  $24^{\circ} 21' N.$ , long.  $57^{\circ} 5' E.$ , 170 fathoms.

Lat.  $24^{\circ} 49' N.$ , long.  $56^{\circ} 56' E.$ , 225 fathoms.

Lat.  $25^{\circ} 22' N.$ , long.  $57^{\circ} 29' E.$ , 107 fathoms.

Lat.  $25^{\circ} 31' N.$ , long.  $57^{\circ} 14' E.$ , 198 fathoms.

### 8. *Cynoglossus Carpenteri*, Alcock.

Several specimens.

Lat.  $24^{\circ} 21' N.$ , long.  $57^{\circ} 5' E.$ , 170 fathoms.

Lat.  $24^{\circ} 49' N.$ , long.  $56^{\circ} 56' E.$ , 225 fathoms.

Lat.  $25^{\circ} 24' N.$ , long.  $57^{\circ} 27' E.$ , 230–243 fathoms.

### EXPLANATION OF PLATE VI.

*Parascolopsis Townsendi*, natural size.

### XXXIII.—*A new Scotophiline Bat from British East Africa, with the Description of a new Genus of the Group.* By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

AMONG some small mammals sent to the British Museum by Mr. S. L. Hinde occurs the skin, with skull, of a Scotophiline bat which does not appear to have been described, and which I propose to name in honour of its collector, who has contributed large numbers of specimens at various times to the National Museum.

It is allied only to *Scotophilus albofuscus*, Thos.\*, and *S. hirundo*, de Wint.†, and with them forms a special group, which, on a reconsideration of the question, and fortified by the published opinion of Mr. de Winton, I propose to regard as a genus.

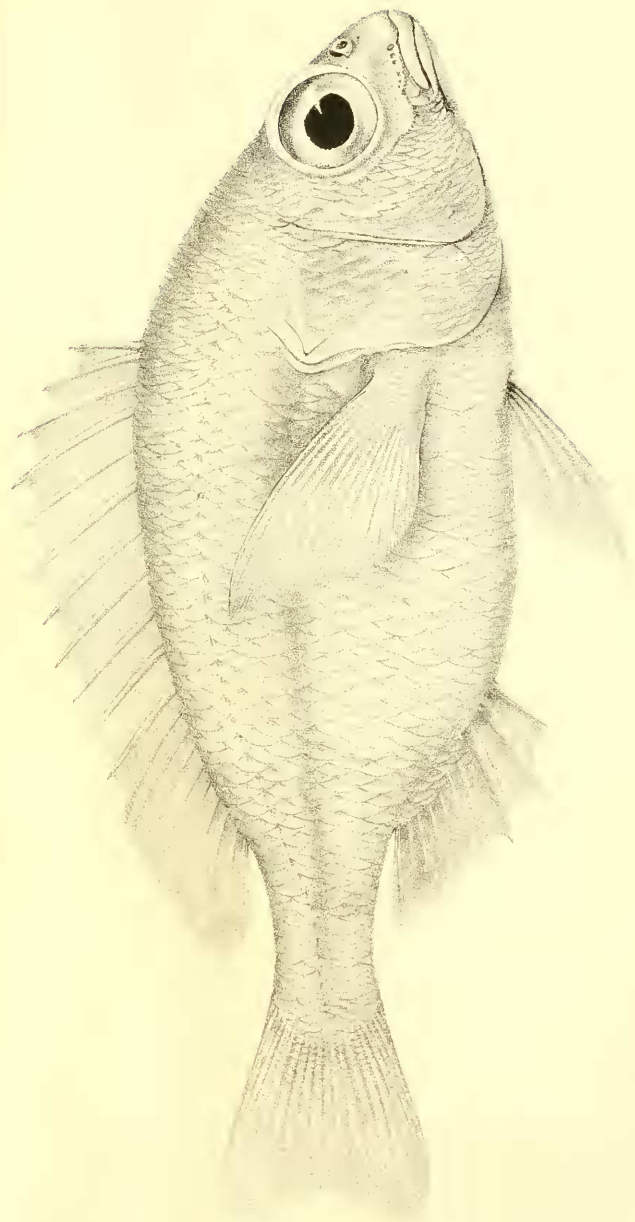
This may be called

*Scotæcus*, gen. nov.

Like *Scotophilus*, but with the following special characters:—The two lower premolars are subequal, instead of the first being far smaller than the second; the upper canines are flattened and grooved anteriorly; the last upper molars have much larger posterior lobes, so that they are triangular instead of equally narrow externally and internally; the talon of the last lower molar is bi- or tricuspidate and practically as large in cross-section as the main part of the tooth; the brain-

\* Ann. Mus. Genov. (2) ix. p. 84 (1890).

† Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) iv. p. 355 (1899).



J Green del et lith

PARASCOLOPSIS TOWNSENDI

Mintern Bros imp.